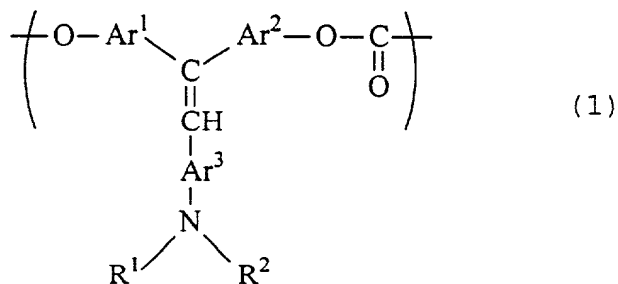
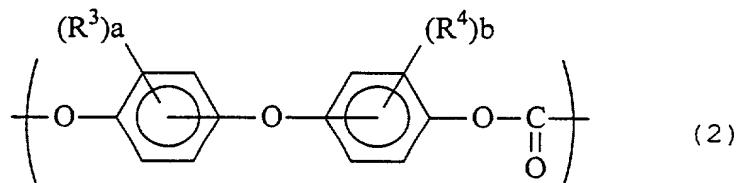


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a structural unit of formula (1) and a structural unit of formula (2), with the relationship between the composition ratios being  $0 < k/(k+j) < 1$  when the composition ratio of said structural unit of formula (1) is  $k$  and that of said structural unit of formula (2) is  $j$ :



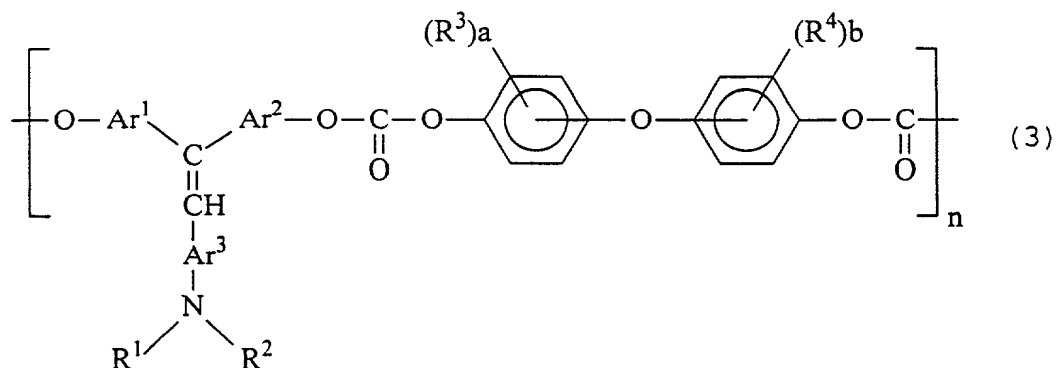
wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$ , which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and  $\text{Ar}^1$ ,  $\text{Ar}^2$ , and  $\text{Ar}^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;



wherein  $a$  and  $b$  are each independently an integer of 1 to

4; and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4.

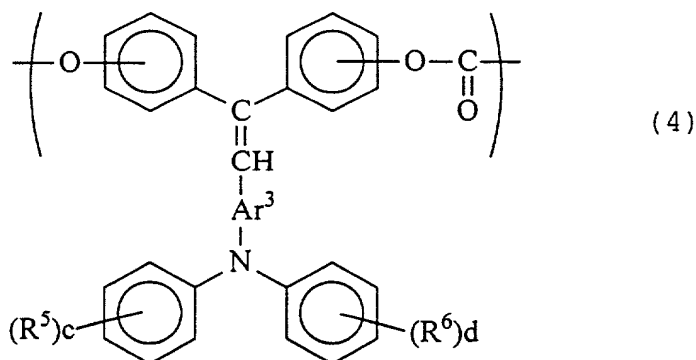
2. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a repeat unit of formula (3):



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; Ar<sup>1</sup>, Ar<sup>2</sup>, and Ar<sup>3</sup> are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group; a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4; R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having

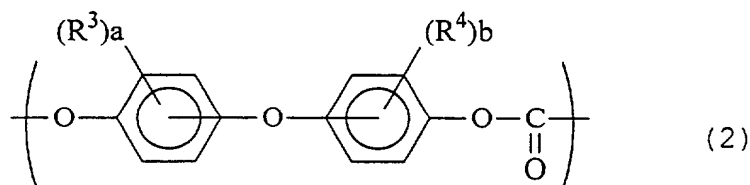
1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

3. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a structural unit of formula (4) and a structural unit of formula (2), with the relationship between the composition ratios being  $0 < k/(k+j) < 1$  when the composition ratio of said structural unit of formula (4) is k and that of said structural unit of formula (2) is j:



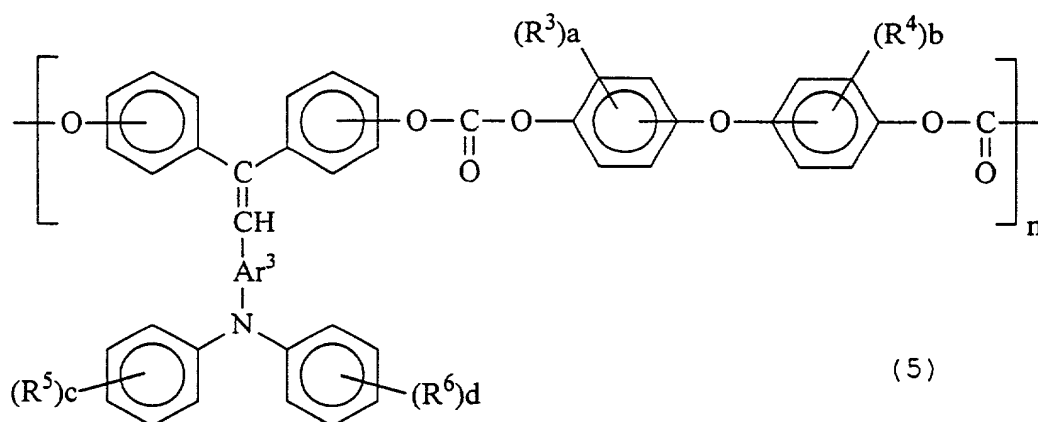
wherein c and d are each independently an integer of 0 to

5;  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  may each be the same or different when c and d are each an integer of 2, 3, 4 or 5; and  $Ar^3$  is a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;



wherein a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4; and  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4.

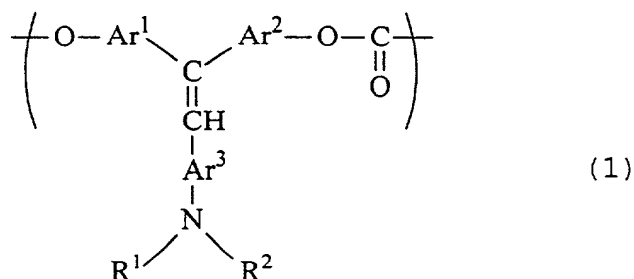
4. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a repeat unit of formula (5):



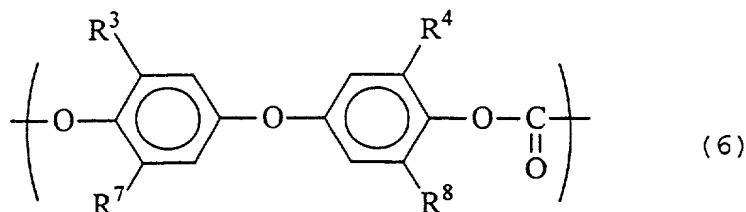
wherein c and d are each independently an integer of 0 to 5; R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> may each be the same or different when c and d are each an integer of 2, 3, 4 or 5; Ar<sup>3</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group; a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4; R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a

degree of polymerization.

5. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a structural unit of formula (1) and a structural unit of formula (6), with the relationship between the composition ratios being  $0 < k/(k+j) < 1$  when the composition ratio of said structural unit of formula (1) is k and that of said structural unit of formula (6) is j:

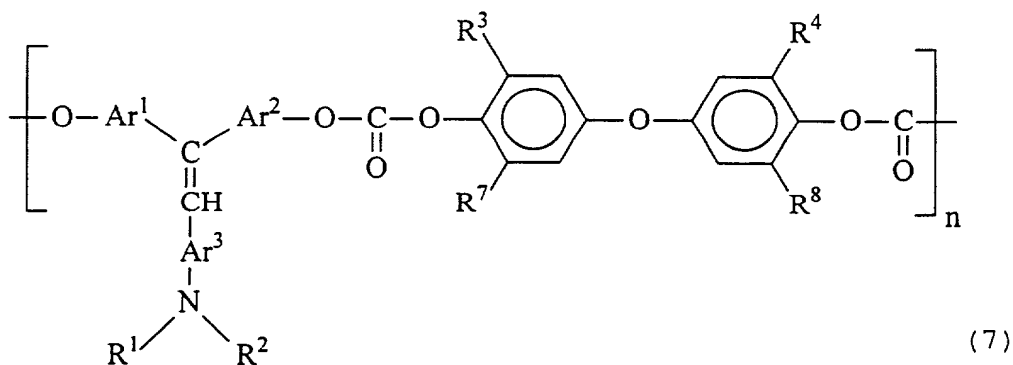


wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$ , which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and  $\text{Ar}^1$ ,  $\text{Ar}^2$ , and  $\text{Ar}^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;



wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent.

6. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a repeat unit of formula (7):

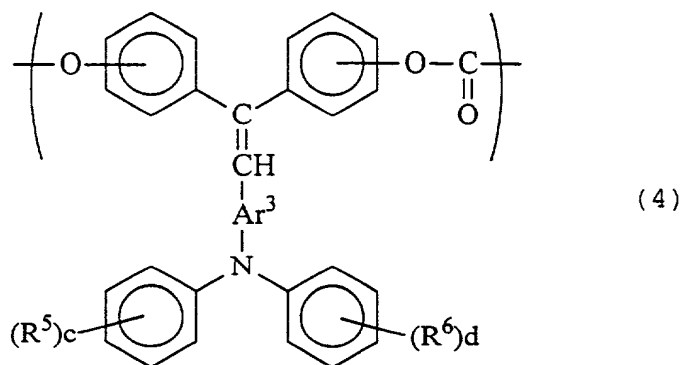


wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group

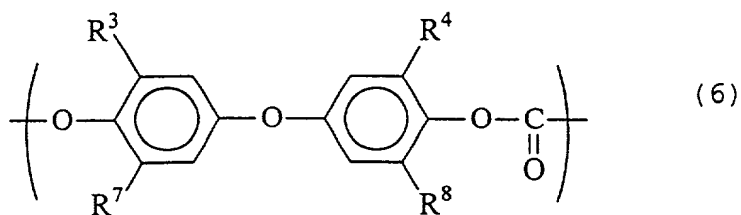
which may have a substituent; Ar<sup>1</sup>, Ar<sup>2</sup>, and Ar<sup>3</sup> are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group; R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

7. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a structural unit of formula (4) and a structural unit of formula (6), with the relationship between the composition ratios being  $0 < k/(k+j) < 1$  when the composition ratio of said structural unit of formula (4) is k and that of said structural unit of formula (6) is j:





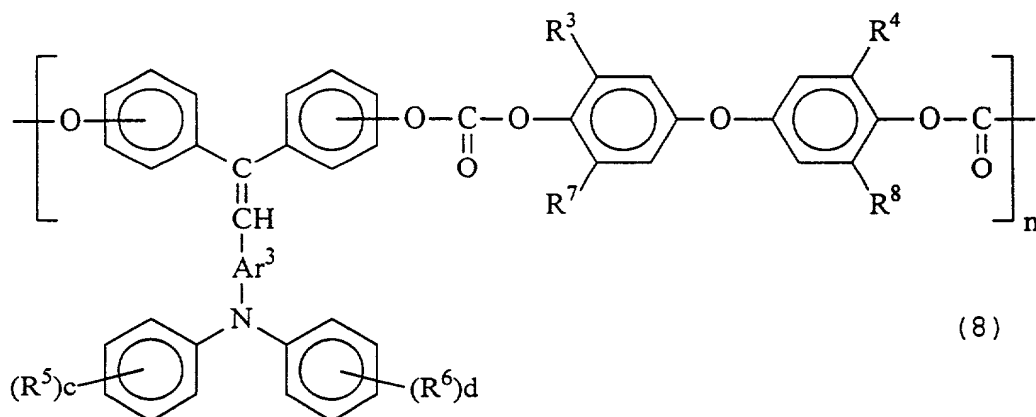
wherein c and d are each independently an integer of 0 to 5; R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> may each be the same or different when c and d are each an integer of 2, 3, 4 or 5; and Ar<sup>3</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;



wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon

atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent.

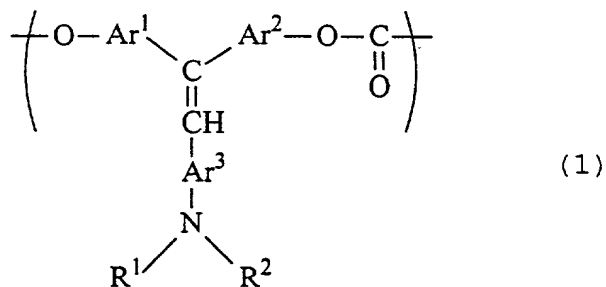
8. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a repeat unit of formula (8):



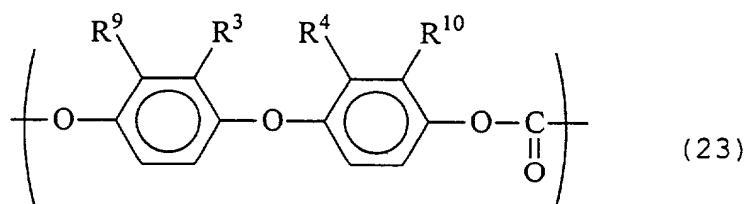
wherein  $c$  and  $d$  are each independently an integer of 0 to 5;  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may

have a substituent, and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  may each be the same or different when c and d are each an integer of 2, 3, 4 or 5;  $Ar^3$  is a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

9. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a structural unit of formula (1), and a structural unit of formula (23), with the relationship between the composition ratios being  $0 < k/(k+j) < 1$  when the composition ratio of said structural unit of formula (1) is k and that of said structural unit of formula (23) is j:



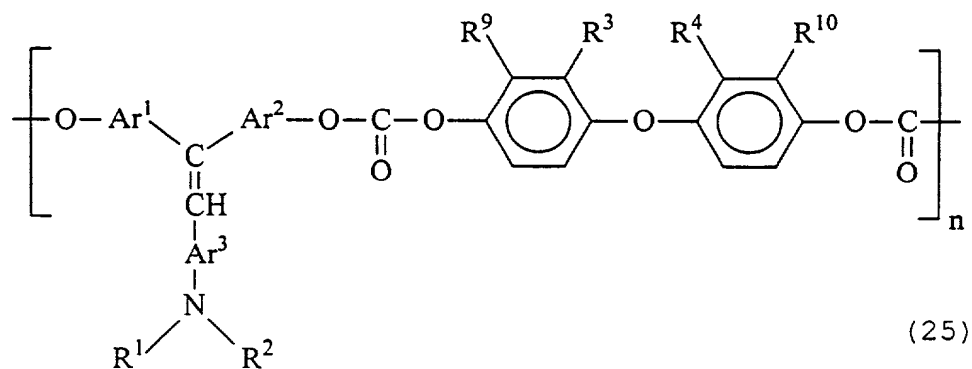
wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$ , which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and  $\text{Ar}^1$ ,  $\text{Ar}^2$ , and  $\text{Ar}^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;



wherein  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and  $\text{R}^9$  and  $\text{R}^{10}$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a

substituent.

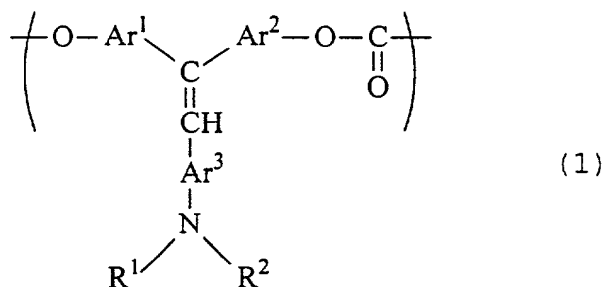
10. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a repeat unit of formula (25):



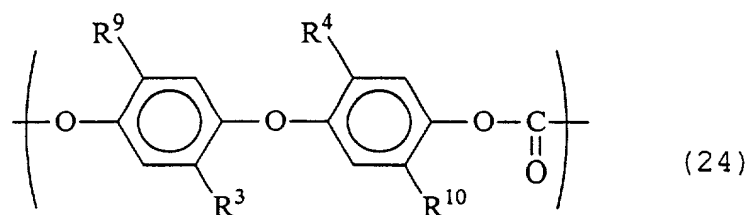
wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$ , which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{Ar}^1$ ,  $\text{Ar}^2$ , and  $\text{Ar}^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{R}^9$  and  $\text{R}^{10}$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6

carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

11. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a structural unit of formula (1), and a structural unit of formula (24), with the relationship between the composition ratios being  $0 < k/(k+j) < 1$  when the composition ratio of said structural unit of formula (1) is k and that of said structural unit of formula (24) is j:

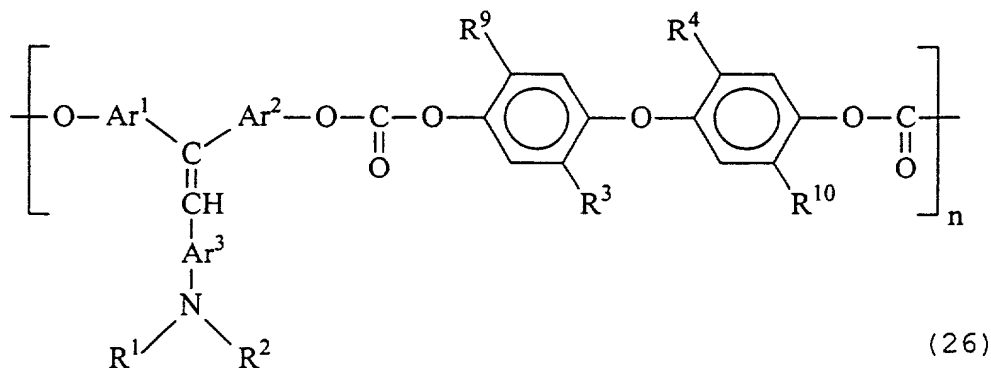


wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$ , which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and  $\text{Ar}^1$ ,  $\text{Ar}^2$ , and  $\text{Ar}^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;



wherein  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and  $\text{R}^9$  and  $\text{R}^{10}$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent.

12. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a repeat unit of formula (26):

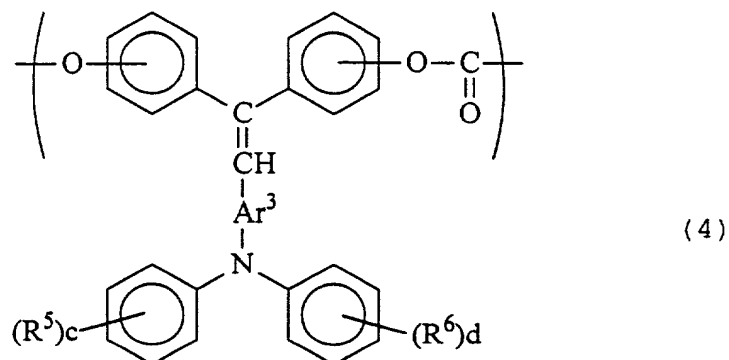


wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$ , which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $Ar^1$ ,  $Ar^2$ , and  $Ar^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and  $n$  is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

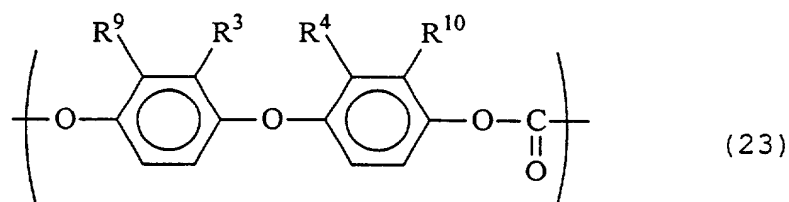
13. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a structural unit of formula (4), and a structural unit of formula (23), with the relationship between the composition ratios being  $0 < k/(k+j) < 1$  when the composition ratio of said structural unit of formula (4) is  $k$  and that of said structural unit of formula (23) is



j:



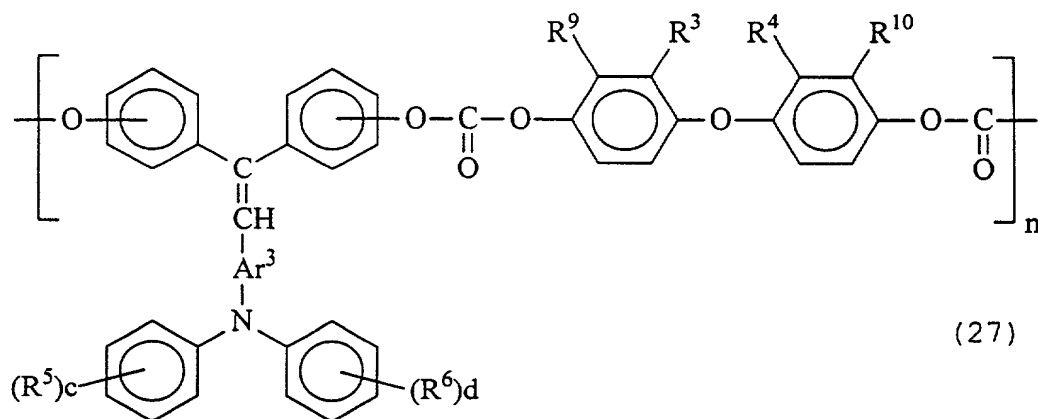
wherein c and d are each independently an integer of 0 to 5; R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> may each be the same or different when c and d are each an integer of 2, 3, 4 or 5; and Ar<sup>3</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;



wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon

atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent.

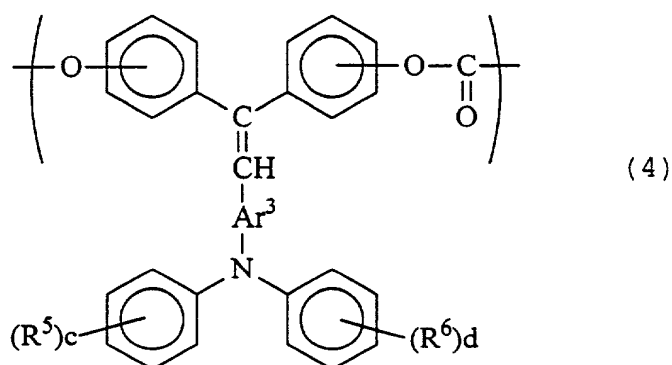
14. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a repeat unit of formula (27):



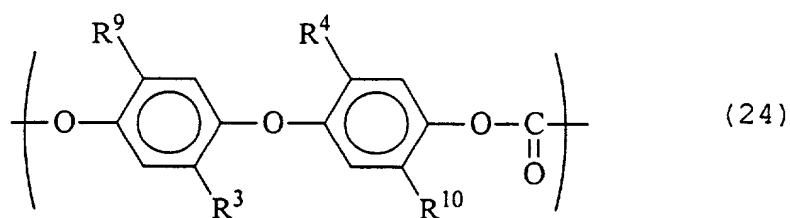
wherein c and d are each independently an integer of 0 to 5; R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may

have a substituent, and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  may each be the same or different when c and d are each an integer of 2, 3, 4 or 5;  $Ar^3$  is a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

15. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a structural unit of formula (4), and a structural unit of formula (24), with the relationship between the composition ratios being  $0 < k/(k+j) < 1$  when the composition ratio of said structural unit of formula (4) is k and that of said structural unit of formula (24) is j:



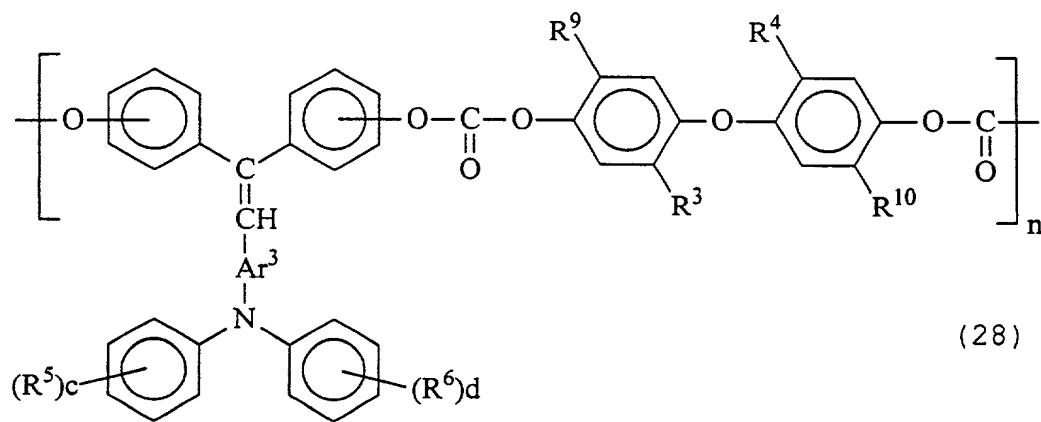
wherein c and d are each independently an integer of 0 to 5; R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> may each be the same or different when c and d are each an integer of 2, 3, 4 or 5; and Ar<sup>3</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;



wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon

atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent.

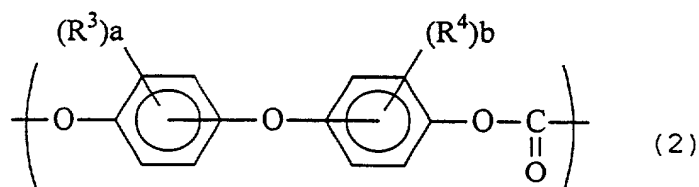
16. An aromatic polycarbonate resin comprising a repeat unit of formula (28):



wherein c and d are each independently an integer of 0 to 5; R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may

have a substituent, and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  may each be the same or different when c and d are each an integer of 2, 3, 4 or 5;  $Ar^3$  is a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

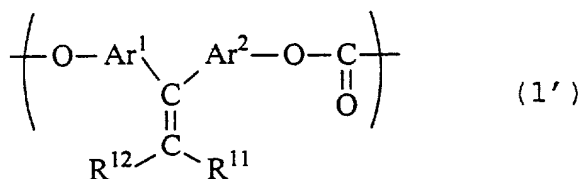
17. An electrophotographic photoconductor comprising an electroconductive support, and a photoconductive layer formed thereon comprising as an effective component an aromatic polycarbonate resin which comprises a structural unit of formula (2) and a structural unit with charge transporting properties, each of said structural units being contained in an amount of 5 wt.% or more of the total weight of said polycarbonate resin:



wherein a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4; and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4.

18. The electrophotographic photoconductor as claimed in Claim 17, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is contained in an amount of 10 to 90 wt.% of the total weight of said polycarbonate resin.

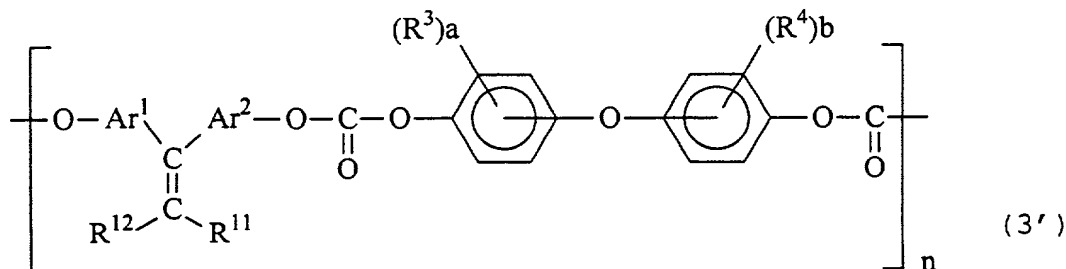
19. The electrophotographic photoconductor as claimed in Claim 17, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is represented by formula (1'):



wherein R<sup>11</sup> is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; Ar<sup>1</sup> and Ar<sup>2</sup> are each an arylene group which may have a substituent; and R<sup>12</sup> is an aryl group which may have a substituent.

20. The electrophotographic photoconductor as claimed in Claim 19, wherein said structural unit (1') with charge transporting properties is contained in an amount of 10 to 90 wt.% of the total weight of said polycarbonate resin.

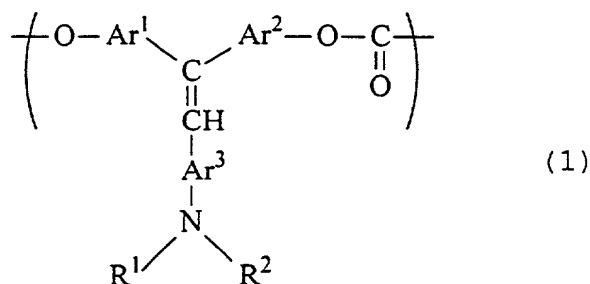
21. The electrophotographic photoconductor as claimed in Claim 17, wherein said aromatic polycarbonate resin comprises a repeat unit of formula (3'):





wherein R<sup>11</sup> is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; Ar<sup>1</sup> and Ar<sup>2</sup> are each an arylene group which may have a substituent; R<sup>12</sup> is an aryl group which may have a substituent; a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4; R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

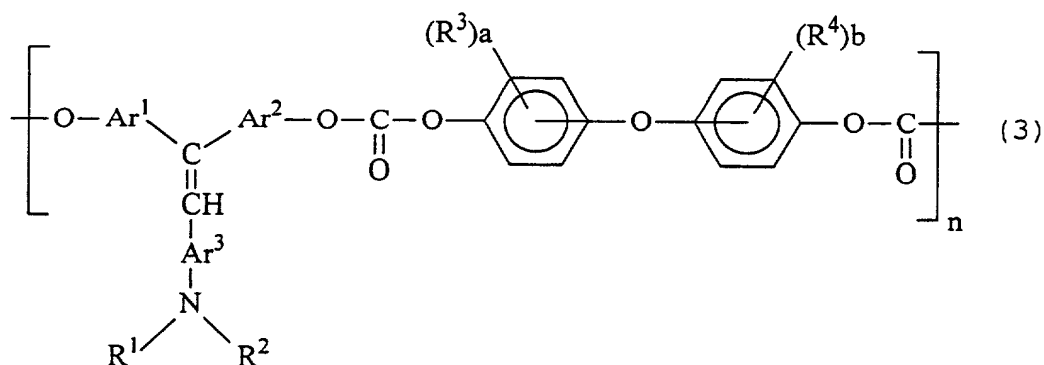
22. The electrophotographic photoconductor as claimed in Claim 17, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is represented by formula (1):



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and Ar<sup>1</sup>, Ar<sup>2</sup>, and Ar<sup>3</sup> are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group.

23. The electrophotographic photoconductor as claimed in Claim 22, wherein said structural unit (1) with charge transporting properties is contained in an amount of 10 to 90 wt.% of the total weight of said polycarbonate resin.

24. The electrophotographic photoconductor as claimed in Claim 17, wherein said aromatic polycarbonate resin comprises a repeat unit of formula (3):



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, which may be the same or different, are

each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $Ar^1$ ,  $Ar^2$ , and  $Ar^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group; a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4;  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

25. An electrophotographic image forming method comprising the steps of:

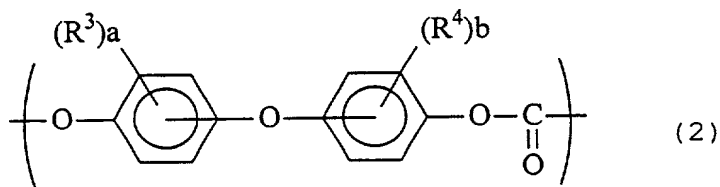
charging the surface of a photoconductor,

exposing the charged surface of said photoconductor to a light image corresponding to an original image to be reproduced, thereby forming a latent electrostatic image on said photoconductor,

developing said latent electrostatic image to a visible image,

transferring said visible image to an image receiving member,

cleaning the surface of said photoconductor, and quenching the residual potential on the surface of said photoconductor, wherein said photoconductor comprises an electroconductive support, and a photoconductive layer formed thereon comprising as an effective component an aromatic polycarbonate resin which comprises a structural unit of formula (2) and a structural unit with charge transporting properties, each of said structural units being contained in an amount of 5 wt.% or more of the total weight of said polycarbonate resin:

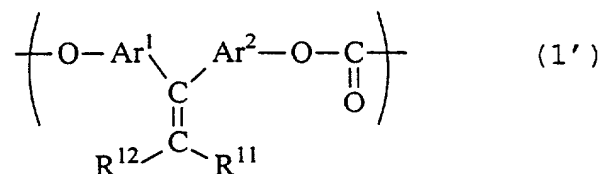


wherein a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4; and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> may each be the same or

different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4.

26. The electrophotographic image forming method as claimed in Claim 25, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is contained in an amount of 10 to 90 wt.% of the total weight of said polycarbonate resin.

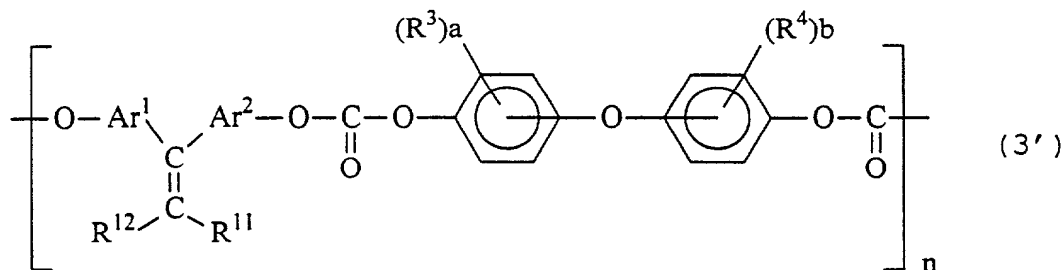
27. The electrophotographic image forming method as claimed in Claim 25, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is represented by formula (1'):



wherein  $\text{R}^{11}$  is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{Ar}^1$  and  $\text{Ar}^2$  are each an arylene group which may have a substituent; and  $\text{R}^{12}$  is an aryl group which may have a substituent.

28. The electrophotographic image forming method as

claimed in Claim 25, wherein said aromatic polycarbonate resin comprises a repeat unit of formula (3'):

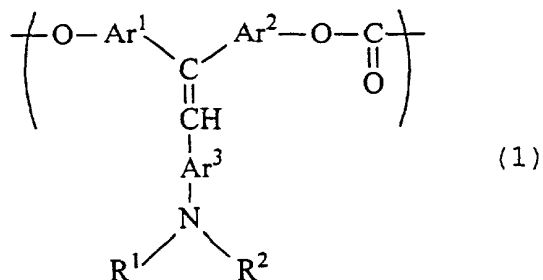


wherein  $\text{R}^{11}$  is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{Ar}^1$  and  $\text{Ar}^2$  are each an arylene group which may have a substituent;  $\text{R}^{12}$  is an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $a$  and  $b$  are each independently an integer of 1 to 4;  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  may each be the same or different when  $a$  and  $b$  are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4; and  $n$  is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

29. The electrophotographic image forming method as claimed in Claim 25, wherein said structural unit with

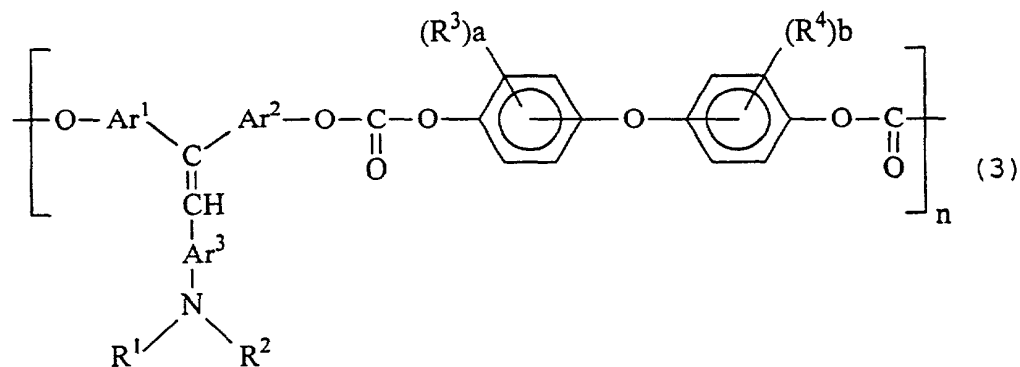
charge transporting properties is represented by formula

(1):



wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$ , which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and  $\text{Ar}^1$ ,  $\text{Ar}^2$ , and  $\text{Ar}^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group.

30. The electrophotographic image forming method as claimed in Claim 25, wherein said aromatic polycarbonate resin comprises a repeat unit of formula (3):



wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$ , which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $Ar^1$ ,  $Ar^2$ , and  $Ar^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group; a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4;  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

31. An electrophotographic image forming apparatus comprising:

an electrophotographic photoconductor capable of forming a latent electrostatic image thereon,

charging means for charging the surface of said photoconductor,

light exposure means for exposing the charged surface of said photoconductor to a light image



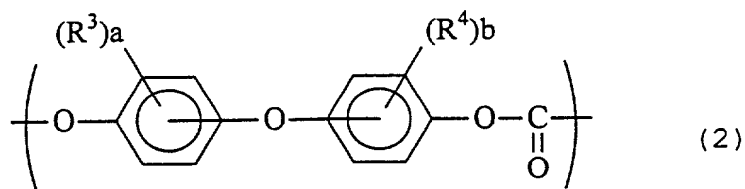
corresponding to an original image to be reproduced,  
thereby forming a latent electrostatic image on said  
photoconductor,

development means for developing said latent  
electrostatic image to a visible image,

image transfer means for transferring said visible  
image to an image receiving member,

cleaning means for cleaning the surface of said  
photoconductor, and

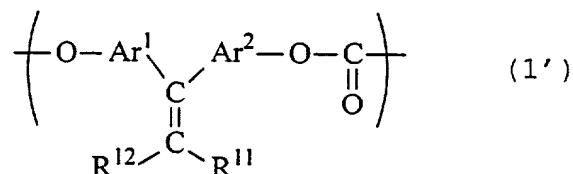
quenching means for quenching the residual potential  
on the surface of said photoconductor, wherein said  
electrophotographic photoconductor comprises an  
electroconductive support, and a photoconductive layer  
formed thereon comprising as an effective component an  
aromatic polycarbonate resin which comprises a structural  
unit of formula (2) and a structural unit with charge  
transporting properties, each of said structural units  
being contained in an amount of 5 wt.% or more of the  
total weight of said polycarbonate resin:



wherein a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4; and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4.

32. The electrophotographic image forming apparatus as claimed in Claim 31, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is contained in an amount of 10 to 90 wt.% of the total weight of said polycarbonate resin.

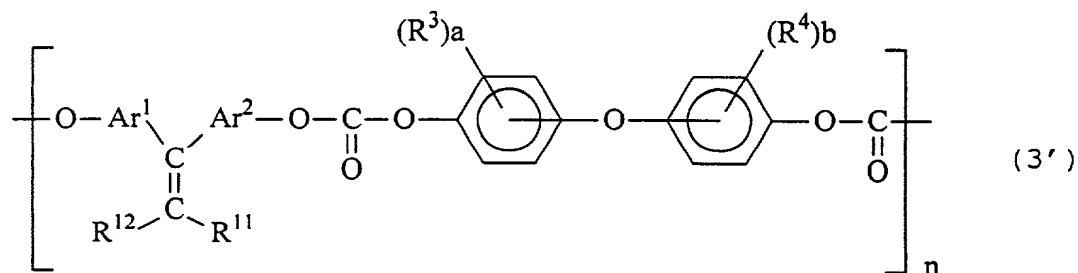
33. The electrophotographic image forming apparatus as claimed in Claim 31, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is represented by formula (1'):



wherein R<sup>11</sup> is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may

have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; Ar<sup>1</sup> and Ar<sup>2</sup> are each an arylene group which may have a substituent; and R<sup>12</sup> is an aryl group which may have a substituent.

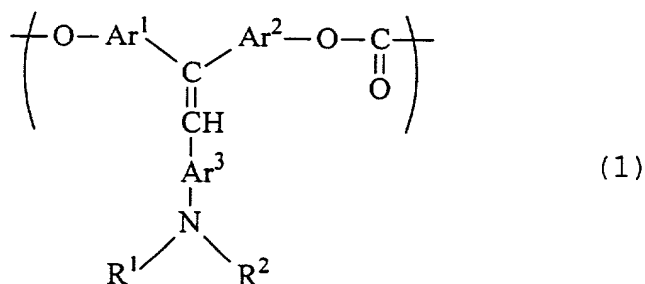
34. The electrophotographic image forming apparatus as claimed in Claim 31, wherein said aromatic polycarbonate resin comprises a repeat unit of formula (3'):



wherein R<sup>11</sup> is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; Ar<sup>1</sup> and Ar<sup>2</sup> are each an arylene group which may have a substituent; R<sup>12</sup> is an aryl group which may have a substituent; a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4; R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an

aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

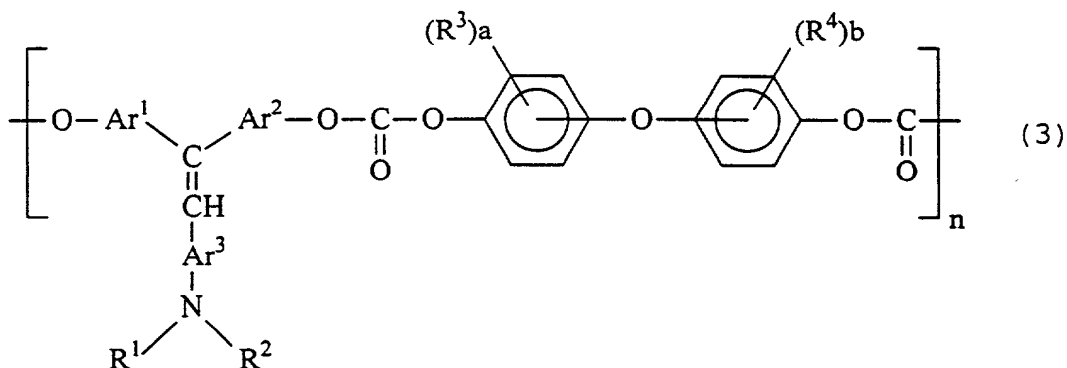
35. The electrophotographic image forming apparatus as claimed in Claim 31, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is represented by formula (1):



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent; and Ar<sup>1</sup>, Ar<sup>2</sup>, and Ar<sup>3</sup> are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group.

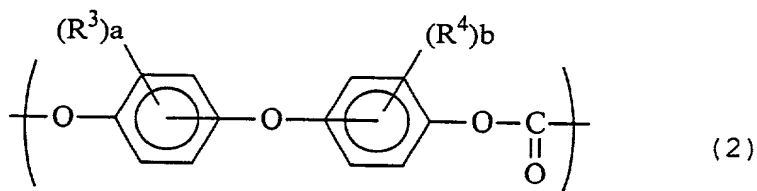
36. The electrophotographic image forming apparatus as claimed in Claim 31, wherein said aromatic polycarbonate resin comprises a repeat unit of formula

(3):



wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$ , which may be the same or different, are each an acyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{Ar}^1$ ,  $\text{Ar}^2$ , and  $\text{Ar}^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group;  $a$  and  $b$  are each independently an integer of 1 to 4;  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  may each be the same or different when  $a$  and  $b$  are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4; and  $n$  is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

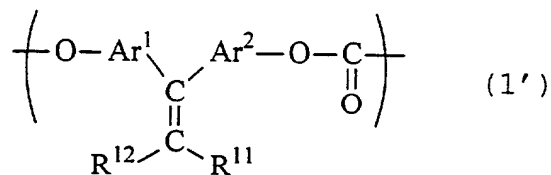
37. An electrophotographic process cartridge comprising an electrophotographic photoconductor capable of forming a latent electrostatic image thereon, wherein said photoconductor comprises an electroconductive support, and a photoconductive layer formed thereon comprising as an effective component an aromatic polycarbonate resin which comprises a structural unit of formula (2) and a structural unit with charge transporting properties, each of said structural units being contained in an amount of 5 wt.% or more of the total weight of said polycarbonate resin:



wherein a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4; and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4.

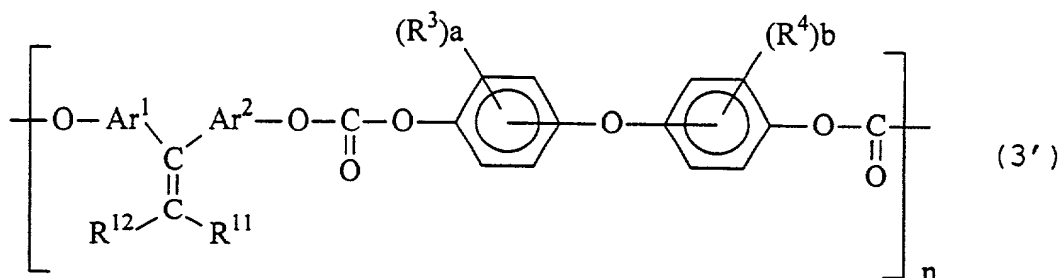
38. The electrophotographic process cartridge as claimed in Claim 37, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is contained in an amount of 10 to 90 wt.% of the total weight of said polycarbonate resin.

39. The electrophotographic process cartridge as claimed in Claim 37, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is represented by formula (1'):



wherein  $\text{R}^{11}$  is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{Ar}^1$  and  $\text{Ar}^2$  are each an arylene group which may have a substituent; and  $\text{R}^{12}$  is an aryl group which may have a substituent.

40. The electrophotographic process cartridge as claimed in Claim 37, wherein said aromatic polycarbonate resin comprises a repeat unit of formula (3'):



wherein  $\text{R}^{11}$  is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{Ar}^1$  and  $\text{Ar}^2$  are each an arylene group which may have a substituent;  $\text{R}^{12}$  is an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $a$  and  $b$  are each independently an integer of 1 to 4;  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  may each be the same or different when  $a$  and  $b$  are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4; and  $n$  is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.

41. The electrophotographic process cartridge as claimed in Claim 37, wherein said structural unit with charge transporting properties is represented by formula (1):



[illegible]
$$\left[ \text{O}-\text{Ar}^1-\text{C}(\text{CH}(\text{Ar}^3)\text{N}(\text{R}^1)\text{R}^2)-\text{Ar}^2-\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{R}^3)_a-\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{R}^4)_b-\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O}) \right]_n \quad (3)$$

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atoms which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{Ar}^1$ ,  $\text{Ar}^2$ , and  $\text{Ar}^3$  are each a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group; a and b are each independently an integer of 1 to 4;  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are each independently a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent, and  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  may each be the same or different when a and b are each an integer of 2, 3 or 4; and n is an integer of 2 to 5,000, which represents a degree of polymerization.